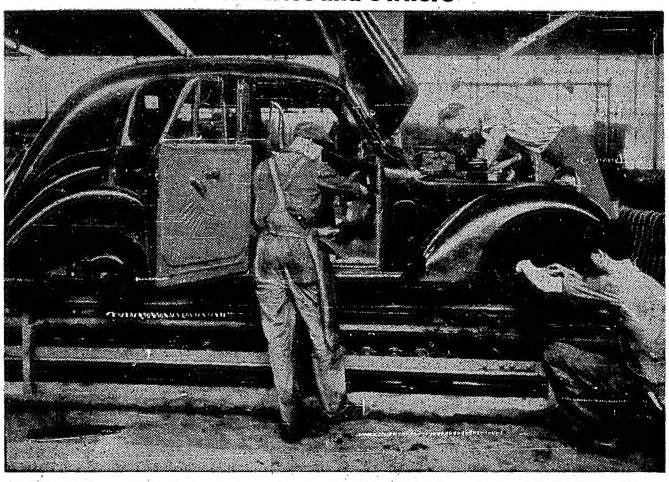
PEOPLE'S WEEKLY

VOL. XXVII, No. 20 — EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1947 — $2.00 Per Year; 3 Years $5.00

POLITICAL CENSORSHIP BEGINS

Workers and Owners



These union men busily at work on the assembly line of the Renault Auto Works, Paris, France, are also the owners of the plant. The French nationalized the automobile industry right after the war ended and now profits go into the pockets of the people.

Films To Be Banned If 'Unsuitable' to S. Credit

Some Already Censored for School Use Because They Run Counter to Social Credit Propaganda; Would Now Bar Them from Public Audiences

The political censorship of films is on.

In future all educational and other 16mm films, including those issued by the National Film Board, must be approved by the Alberta government before being shown in the province.

The purpose is to prevent the showing of films which in the opinion of the government are "unsuitable" for the people to see.

This decision was announced in a letter to Ross McLean, Acting Commissioner of the National Film Board, by Hon. A. J. Hooke, Provincial Secretary, a copy of which was read to the conference of National Film Board representatives in Edmonton this week.

Key sentence in Mr. Hooke's letter reads: ". . . there have been instances of films having been turned down by the Department of Education as being unsuitable for school children, only to find subsequently that the films in question were being shown to audiences consisting largely of children."

Investigation by the People's Weekly reveals that films turned down for use in schools include those which warn against the propagation of race hatreds.

One of these films, "Man, One Family," which has been declared "unsuitable" for school children to see, is a production of the British Information Office, showing that the Nazi race theory is nonsense from the scientific point of view. It is a warning against racism and a powerful plea for world understanding.

"Unsuitable" to S.C.

This film has been declared "unsuitable" for use in schools because it runs counter to Social Credit propaganda against the United Nations Organization.

Another such film is "Don't Be a Sucker," an American production, which shows how the Hitler

(Continued on page 8)

Norwegian Labor 'People's House' A 6-Storey Building

In the Norwegian town of Trondheim, with a population of under 100,000, the Labor Movement owns and controls a six-storey building in the centre of the town which is called the "People's House." In this building they have not only a large meeting hall and their offices, but also a hotel with 40 bedrooms, shops and a newspaper.

C.C.F. Radio Needs Continuous Aid

Along with widespread and growing interest in the five-minute C.C.F. radio talks given each week over three Alberta stations, come increased contributions to the radio funds. It is important, if the talks are to continue, that each week should see enough money come in to take care of the expense. This week's contributions reach that goal. Following were the amounts received:

H. F. Allison	$ 1.00
B. J. Bowlen	1.00
L. Holland	1.00
W. S. Mellis	1.00
D. Cameron, Botha	3.00
T. Weekes	1.00
P. Towell	1.00
J. Guignion	1.00
Mr., Mrs. I. V. Macklin	2.00
New Era Club Members	30.00
Ho Hu Doyen	1.00
Mr., Mrs. H. Rolseth	5.00



PERSONAL STUFF

BY E. E. R.

Can any organization which is concerned with public affairs be "non-political?" The answer to such a question must surely be "no." The rather stormy meeting of the Alberta Teachers' Association last week offers a case in point. There is no organization in the province which is more "non-political" in the sense that it is not tied to any political party. But that extraordinary meeting of the A.T.A. was dealing with a political question, a question in which the government of the province, and every municipal government in Alberta, is involved. And how can an organization be "non-political" if it is up to its neck in the consideraion of a political subject? Or take the question of parity prices, which is an objective of the farm organizations, or freight rates, or tariffs, or the price of gasoline—they're all political questions. And when the teachers pass resolutions demanding that the provincial government assume a larger share of the cost of education, so the school districts can afford to pay higher teachers' salaries, they are taking political action. And when farmers demand that the federal government adopt a policy of parity prices they are taking political action. Indeed, no organization which exists to serve the interests of any group in the country can be "non-political" without abrogating the functions it was brought into being to perform.

* * *

And to what extent can an organization be "non-partizan?" Only to the extent that it refrain from allying itself, organizationally, with any political party. The practical fact is that political parties have policies which do, or do not, coincide with the policies of "non-partizan" groups. To be

(Continued on page 8)

Premier Douglas Urges Guaranteed Farm Prices To Thwart Depression

Warns Depression Heading North Like Hurricane Out Of Caribbean

CANADA UNPREPARED

In Addition To Good Farm Income, Jobs, Social Security Benefits Needed

CALGARY.—"In spite of terrific misrepresentation against those of us who are looking to the future, the common people of Canada, like the common people of Britain, New Zealand, Australia, the Scandinavian and many other countries, know full well that their security lies in blazing new trails."

This was part of the message of encouragement given a large Calgary audience in the Legion Hall January 5th by Premier T. C. Douglas of Saskatchewan. About 400 attended the meeting, which was sponsored by the Calgary Sunday Forum. Premier Douglas, during his visit to Calgary, also addressed a service club meeting Monday noon and on Monday evening a public meeting in the Al Azhar Temple, sponsored by the young men's club of the First Baptist Church.

The Canadian people should be able to enjoy a much higher standard of living in peace than in war, he said at the Forum meeting, because about half the production during the war went for other than socially useful purposes. He recalled that the national production rose from four billions to 12 billions during the war in spite of a million adults being taken out of production, and said if it were maintained at that

(Continued from Page Six)

WON'T TOLERATE 'HUNGRY THIRTIES' AGAIN — STIMPFLE

"Farmers in Western Canada are thinking in long range terms. They have their eyes focused on the future and what might be in store for them when the year 1950 comes upon them," said Carl J. Stimpfle, in his presidential address to the Alberta Farmers' Union convention in Edmonton on Tuesday morning. He announced that the membership was now well over the 30,000 mark.

(Continued on page 8)

CCF Members Protesting Deporting of Citizens

When Hon. Paul Martin, Secretary of State in the Dominion government wrote to the C.C.F. members of the Alberta legislature asking for their co-operation in the observation of Citizenship Week ceremonies, Messrs. Roper and Liesemer replied suggesting that Canadian Citizenship should carry with it security of citizenship rights. The C.C.F. members asked that the Canadian government should not exercise its power to deport Canadian citizens, to Japan or anywhere else.

The letter follows:

LETTER TO MARTIN

"We have received your letter, addressed presumably to all members of provincial legislatures in Canada, inviting our co-operation in ceremonies this week marking the coming into effect today of the new Canadian Citizenship Act. It is hoped, according to your communication that the occasion will 'remind all Canadians of the privileges and the obligations of their constitutional heritage.' We thank you for your invitation and assure you of our most enthusiastic support of any plans being formulated by Citizens' Committees in Alberta.

"May we respectfully suggest through you to the government of which you are a member that it is most appropriate that this week your government should reconsider its decision to deport to Japan a number of Canadian citizens.

"We submit that the most funda-

(Continued on page 8)

BRISK DEBATE AT A.F.U. CONVENTION

Opening Session

Opening on Tuesday in the renovated, newly named Towers building, the only public building of its kind in the City of Edmonton that could hope to comfortably hold the delegates and visitors, the A.F.U. convention registered more than 1200 delegates with more than 200 additional visitors.

Later in the week it is expected that there will be more than another 150 delegates who did not leave their homes until after the Julian Christmas date quite largely observed in Northern Alberta. The large floor of the convention hall was filled with the galleries claiming the overflow.

There was a noticeable spirit of determination and evidence of intent to action on the part of the delegates from the beginning. Much of Tuesday was taken up with preliminaries, greetings and reports, appointment of chairman and the address of the president,

(Continued on page 8)

British "Constitutional Crisis" *Comes Quietly to an End*

By MICHAEL FOOT, M.P.

Noted British Journalist and Labor M.P.

THE TORIES were out for blood! At last they had an issue on which they could fight. For weeks past they had been sharpening their swords.

A mounting roar of denunciation had filled the Tory Press. The Tory Central Office went into action. The pressure groups got to work. Telegrams and letters poured in to Members of Parliament.

Then Mr. Churchill took a hand. He spoke in his most sombre voice of a grave threat to the Constitution. He gave warning of an imminent vote of censure to be put down by the Tories.

When the great day came they were all in their places; all, that is, except Mr. Churchill. But the absence of their general did not abate their high spirits. At last they had something to shout about and they all had their speeches well written down in advance.

And just to make assurance doubly sure, the visitor's galleries were crammed to bursting point with railway directors, road hauliers and the other representatives of the interests concerned.

It was hardly possible to move through the corridor near the Chamber without stumbling over some rail or road king. How, with all these notable genii of the transport world absent in the House of Commons, it was possible for one train to pull out of Paddington or one lorry to leave Liverpool, remains a mystery.

Routed

Then Alf Barnes rose to move the Second Reading of the Bill for the Nationalization of Transport.

Thereafter the mood of the Tories changed. For a few moments they attempted catcalls and interruptions. Within ten minutes they were on the defensive. By Wednesday night they were routed in argument no less than by the vote.

A last, despairing effort to rally the broken ranks was made by Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, one-time leader of the young Tory reformers who have now grown old. He came out in favor of cut-throat competition in the nation's transport system as the real solution.

"Does any responsible person, other than Mr. Thorneycroft, advocate unbridled competition in inland transport, with full sway for so-called private enterprise?" asked Herbert Morrison.

At that moment a loud "Hear, Hear," rent the Chamber. It came from Sir Waldron Smithers, the finest specimen of neolithic man still preserved in the present House of Commons.

A few minutes later Sir Waldron and Mr. Thorneycroft could be seen, metaphorically speaking, arm-in-arm and shoulder-to-shoulder, marching into the voting lobby to defend a system of free competition in the nation's transport system, which has not existed in the last quarter of a century at least.

After this touching exhibition, who will dare to say the Tory Party is not united?

Read It

No one who reads this debate (and I advise everyone who can to obtain the copies of Hansard) can deny that the Government argued the issue squarely on its merits.

Are we to have a unified system of transport in this country? Alf Barnes showed that the case for unification was overwhelming. He showed also that it was urgent, and that, in view of the great capital resources needed for re-equipment, it would be fatal to leave the various separate ownerships to scramble for the resources available.

Moreover, the Tories demanded an enquiry. Had not the sense of every enquiry undertaken been to favor unification?

No Answer

Once unification is agreed, who is to be the owner of the unified system? Is it to fall into the hands of a private monopoly? Are the differences between road and rail interests to be settled by a series of private bargains at the expense of the public and the consumer? Or is the nation to possess the property on which the livelihood of the whole community will depend?

And, as Mr. Mellish, the new member for Rotherhithe, reminded us in a fine maiden speech, the last advocate of "free and unfettered" competition in the nation's transport services was his Tory opponent in the by-election who had lost his deposit.

But — to do the Tories justice —few of them dared argue the big issue of principle. More were concerned about the rates of compensation, and, after listening to Hugh Dalton at the top of his form, not so many of them were eager to argue about that.



Hugh Dalton

The Tories were proposing that we should pay £1,600,000,000 for property which the Stock Exchange valued at £900,000,000. At the moment, even Mr. Brenden Bracken, who had swallowed every other bait laid for him by the Chancellory, managed to keep his mouth discreetly shut.

It was a wonderful performance and when the Chancellor sat down there were many of us who believed that if only we could have had Hugh Dalton to go in second wicket (cricket) down at Sydney, he and Edrich might have pulled off the Test together.

Great Week

So the great constitutional crisis prophesied by Churchill came quietly to an end with Herbert Morrison sweeping up the pieces left by Alf Barnes, George Strauss and Hugh Dalton. Mr. Churchill was not present to watch the ceremony.

It was a great week for the Government and the Labor Movement. By free debate and solid argument another foundation stone was laid in the new industrial revolution which the British people must undertake if they are to survive as a great nation.

This week marked much more than a debating triumph and a Parliamentary occasion. It marked the beginning of another campaign in the mighty effort of the British people to break free from the chains which capitalist monopoly have been imposing on the limbs of our society and to stride forward towards a new and more abundant life.

He Swept Up Pieces



HERBERT MORRISON

5 MINUTES WITH THE C.C.F.

Radio Address by Elmer E. Roper, M.L.A. Provincial Leader

MOST OF the letters we receive in response to these talks contain favorable comment. We have one of the other kind this week. It is from Mr. Arthur Raatz, of Hobbema, Alberta. It is about rural electrification, and it takes issue with some of our remarks in a previous talk.

He says, "I wish to comment on your broadcast of December 28th on rural electrification. I believe the government should keep their hands off such things when private concerns are making good progress in these fields, example, Calgary Power Company in the Ponoka district. If our good people stress government ownership, private enterprise will be forced to give up. We have been working on this project for a long time, and it is commencing now. The government would not get here in 10 years—maybe never. So, please oblige, never vote or speak public ownership. I speak for myself and A.F.U. Local 610. Yours truly, Arthur Raatz. P.S. I would like a reply, please."

Well, Mr. Raatz, here's your reply. You say you speak not only for yourself but for your local A.F.U. That's very interesting, because the Alberta Farmers Union, the United Farmers of Alberta, the Alberta Federation of Agriculture and the Alberta Association of Rural Municipalities have all asked the Alberta government to initiate a program of rural electrification by public ownership.

Ontario Hydro Good Example

Now why did these authoritative, provincial farm organizations ask for public ownership? Simply because their investigations showed that in no country in the world has there been any worthwhile progress in rural electrification except under public ownership. We have the best possible example of this in our own country. In Ontario, the electric power system is owned by the public; in Quebec by private corporations. Quebec produces twice as much electric power a Ontario, but in Ontario 66,000 farm homes have electricity; in Quebec only 30,000. In Quebec the average consumption of electric energy on farms is only 400 kilowatt hours in the year. In Ontario it is 1,800 or 4½ times as much. That is because the price under public ownership is so much lower that the Ontario farmers can afford to use a lot of electric energy.

Let me repeat: In Quebec, under private ownership, twice as much power is produced but only half as many farms have electricity. And those who do get electricity in Quebec can afford to use only one-quarter as much as the farmer in Ontario, where public ownership gives a much lower price.

Well, Mr. Raatz, that's the picture throughout the whole world. Wherever public utilities are publicly owned rural electrification is widespread. Wherever they are privately owned there is little rural electrification.

90% in New Zealand

In New Zealand, which has public ownership of the electric power system, 90 percent of the farm homes have electricity. In Alberta, under private ownership, five percent. That is the record everywhere. Private ownership never provides rural electrification on any widespread scale, but only skims the cream by going into the most thickly settled areas.

It is these established facts about rural electrification that have influenced the Alberta farm organizations to ask for public ownership of the electric power system in the province.

You say, Mr. Raatz, that you speak for Local 610 of the A.F.U. in expressing opposition to public ownership. I can only say that if that is so, your local is entirely out of step with the provincial organization of the A.F.U. and every other farm organization in the province.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND CLAIMANTS

IN THE ESTATE OF Elizabeth Travis, late of the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, Widow, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims upon the estate of the above named Elizabeth Travis, who died on the 24th day of October, 1946, are required to file with the Public Administrator, Provincial Building, Edmonton, Alberta, by the 27th day of January, 1947, a full statement duly verified of their claims and of any securities held by them, and that after that date the Administrator will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed or which have been brought to his knowledge.

DATED this 23rd day of December, A.D. 1946.

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THE PEOPLE SPEAK

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in each case the name and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and will not publish any letters exceeding 250 words in length.

WOULD ELIMINATE MEANS TEST

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: Among the questions yet to be settled between the Dominion and Provincial Governments is the question of Old Age Pensions. Also it was reported the original offer made by Mr. King was the taking over by the Dominion of the Old Age Pension to be paid at a certain age, without the means test, to everybody within that age limit. This would be a boon to the people of Alberta. And as one of the fields of taxation given over to the Dominion is that of succession duties, there does not appear any just cause why the Provincial Government should retain the right to tax for Old Age Pensions. It would also do away with the double system of administration and also a lot of the objectional features connected with the Old Age Pension as we have it at the present time.

The Dominion pays Family Allowance as a national responsibility. Why not Pensions to Old People as well? Many organizations from time to time pass resolutions to have the age lowered and have allowances increased. However the crux of the question as to whether or not the Old Age Pensioners get the full allowance lies in the means test.

There are a good many old people deprived of the full amount because they are supposed to be in receipt of revenue from farms or services, whereas such revenue sometimes has no substantial basis and is only used to reduce the rate of allowance, so it seems to me the Dominion could assume this responsibility and even be paid by the province the moneys collected by taxation for this cause. And veterans, please note, it would also look after the Veterans' Allowance as it applies to Old Age, as you, too, are subjected to the means test.

NIMROD.

Alberta.

URGES FREE BLOOD PLASMA SERVICE

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: I was very pleased to note a letter by Jack Sutherland in this week's issue regarding blood plasma being made available to all in need of it.

In 1945 I became interested in this same topic. After preparing a "brief" on the matter I took it to various organizations for approval. There was the local Red Cross Chapter who approved it and sent it to provincial Red Cross headquarters where it was favorably received.

It was also approved by Meadowview Local 418 of the A.F.U. From there it was endorsed by the 1945 A.F.U. annual convention.

A copy was also placed in the hands of the Provincial Post-war Reconstruction Committee, where again consideration was promised.

I understand the Red Cross has made some progress toward establishing blood banks in hospitals.

Perhaps what is needed is more publicity. Mr. Sutherland's letter prompts me to ask the Weekly to carry the ball a bit further. The fifth clause in the A.F.U. resolution asking that resident nurses be supplied with plasma is of special importance to rural peoples. Below is the resolution in part as it appeared in the A.F.U. convention program:

1. It is therefore suggested that the Mobile Blood Donor Service be continued, and, if need be, expanded to meet the needs of civil population.
2. We suggest that the public be asked to provide the blood on the same basis as for the Armed Forces—by donation.
3. That the Red Cross with its splendid staff of experienced workers be persuaded to continue to operate the Units.
4. That the cost of providing and maintaining the Units and Processing Laboratories and the maintaining of Blood Banks be assumed by the Province.
5. That adequate supplies of plasma be provided to all Doctors and Resident Nurses, to be given as needed, cost free, to patients in need of such treatment.

Since the General Public would be providing the blood and since the Red Cross is maintained by Public Subscription, and Government Funds are provided by General Taxation, we see no need for further charging the needy, especially in times of utter extremity.

We ask therefore that the subject be given careful attention at once with the end in view of providing care and service at the earliest possible moment.

W. E. WILSON.

Cherhill.

DISGRACEFUL TREATMENT

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: Ailments associated with old age are on the increase.

The Province of Alberta, unlike the C.C.F. province of Saskatchewan, makes no provision for free hospitalization or other free care for its old age pensioners, men and women all over 70.

The Hon. E. C. Manning, premier and treasurer of one of the richest provinces in the Dominion, has refused to come to the assistance of Alberta's old age pensioners, often bedridden, with any such free relief as the poorer province of Saskatchewan and the province of B.C. supplies to their old age pensioners. This is a disgrace to the Hon. E. C. Manning and to the Social Credit party at large. His Social Credit government and the Liberal Federal government together now pay Alberta old age pensioners a pension of only $30 a month. In many cases these old people have to pay for shelter alone one-half or more of their inadequate and miserable pensions of $30. With the balance, $15 or a little more, can they buy sufficient nourishing food to ward off malnutrition and disease? Having spent their $30 on shelter and some food can they buy without money, clothing, hospitalization, drugs, surgical appliances, medical care and a host of other necessary things.

There is no use in government nutrition experts in Ottawa telling old age pensioners what and how much nourishing food to buy to avoid the evils of malnutrition and disease when the federal and provincial governments refuse them a pension of $50 or $60 a month, that they should receive, if they are to live the remaining days of their life decently and comfortably. If they are sick or injured and confined in bed in Alberta they can die there so far as the Social Credit and Liberal Federal governments are concerned. Hitler was far more human. He is said to have put such old people out of their misery in short order.

E. C. Manning asked where he would get the money to furnish old age pensioners in Alberta with free hospitalization and other care. His Social Credit government at Edmonton, it is reported, will reap a profit on its liquor traffic alone, for the last year, of over ten million dollars. But he can't afford to give old age pensioners under his care free hospitalization — nothing but a miserly $30 a month, $360 a year. This is a disgrace to him, his cabinet and the people of Alberta. These old people require a pension of $50 or $60 a month and in addition free hospitalization and other free care.

B. A. SCOVIL.

Calgary.

FLOOR 'SWEEPS' IN BABY MATTRESSES

WASHINGTON.—Making mattresses for babies' cribs and carriages would seem to be a business requiring at least ordinary morals, but the Golden Manufacturing Co., Inc., of Newark, N.J., apparently stopped at nothing to make a dishonest dollar.

With the Federal Trade Commission hot on its trail, that company "agreed to discontinue" the following false claims:

That the materials used in its baby mattresses are "new and clean", when the material actually is "sweeps" from cotton mill floors.

That the mattresses "comply with state health and sanitation laws", that "well-known physicians endorse" them, and that they "prevent disease and insure health".

That the mattresses "will not sag or lump" and "the points of the springs will not come through".

JUST A MINUTE!

By A. J. E. LIESEMER, M.L.A.

Last week I suggested

1. That 1947 may very possibly be a Federal Election year.
2. That 1947 can be a banner year for the Alberta C.C.F.
3. That our chief opposition will still be Social Credit, not because the majority of 1937 Social Crediters are still Social Credit, but because the majority of the 1935 old line party voters are now supporting this ultra-Tory Social Credit Government of Alberta.
4. That it is our job to help all progressive Albertans to see the hypocritical farce of continued promises of $50 a month and to see the practical progress offered by the C.C.F. program.

This week let us consider the question: How can we achieve that job? It is a big job and a complicated job. Radio has its part, Federal and Provincial Constituency Boards have their part, organizers theirs. But in the final analysis the job is a job for us as individuals. What can we do—starting today? Well, here's a suggestion. If you have a C.C.F. club, call a meeting at once. Make it a business meeting. Get in your own substaining memberships, subscriptions to the People's Weekly, memberships in the C.C.F. Radio Club. Then map out your local area and arrange for your members to call on the voters. First go to those who are known to be C.C.F. voters though not members. Get their memberships, and subscriptions, and their attendance at future local Club meetings. Then go to progressive people regardless of how they voted, or whether or not it is known how they voted, and tell them what the C.C.F. stands for as opposed to what the governments at Edmonton and Ottawa have done and failed to do. If they are progressive you'll get their support and likely their active membership.

If you haven't a C.C.F. club, form one out of the C.C.F. members in the district, and then go ahead. Then begin to set up poll organizations. And so when the Constituency Board presents a plan you'll be ready —in fact your work will be more than half done.

In 1947 can be a banner year for the Alberta C.C.F. But it will take organization, publicity, and finance. In the final analysis, while Boards may lay the plans, it is our Club and individual work that will win the day. Let's do our job.

The Country Woman

By H. ZELLA SPENCER

It has been my good fortune to have the opportunity of visiting in one of the cities of our neighboring province of Saskatchewan. As a country woman, I very much enjoyed a visit to the city particularly with the gaiety of the Christmas decorations so much in evidence on every hand. Also to one accustomed to seeing few people, it is interesting to watch crowds and be part of them for a time, unless of course one is really anxious to get to a counter to buy something in a limited time. As in most cities, I suppose, I found the very frequent result of getting there was to hear, "I'm sorry but we haven't any."

Of course to the extreme East or West of the Dominion we are the prairie provinces with no distinctive marks. We ourselves may note some but we are one in their eyes. Similarly here we so often note the people of the Maritime provinces are referred to as Bluenoses and all are classed as such. That may not be exactly the feeling there for when I was away I was told a good story by one who had lived there for some time. When he learned I was formerly from Nova Scotia he asked me if I had read the account of the shipwreck off the Nova Scotian coast which was noted in the papers there. The annoucement read "Four souls were lost and one man from New Brunswick." Now, ask our editor if we were that bad!

But as there is only an imaginary line between our province and Saskatchewan the problems of at least some portions are the same and life has been very similar for many. I must say that I myself had always been of the opinion that we were the more fortunate province with greater natural resources and always regretted they had not our potential wealth. But I must be mistaken as in the last "Social Crediter", I noted that they modestly said in reference to the Alebrta government—and I quote "They will no doubt continue through sheer excellence of leadership and through honest progressive administration to lead Canada, even though their taxation revenues are considerably less than those of neighboring provinces.

But for some unaccountable reason the name of home and the home province always rings a little extra warmth of heart and I always experienced that feeling when reference was made to Alberta. I must confess that once that warmth was associated with a great feeling of humiliation. A man turned to me and said "Do you mean to say that that anti-Jew feeling handed out by the Social Crediters at Ottawa and in their paper is typical of what you Alberta people feel?" As I said, I could not but experience a feeling of humiliation and I sincerely hope that when another election comes, we people of Alberta will definitely show it is not.

"Your wife seems to have a strange look on her face lately."

"Yeah, she's tryin' to resemble her latest photograph."

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EDMONTON

Brewery, Flour, Cereal & Soft Drink Workers of America No. 314—Meets 3rd Wednesday in Labor Hall. President, J. Shirlaw, 10868 92nd Street. Soft Drink Branch Secretary, 9937 80th Avenue, phone 33816; Secy.-Treasurer, J. Flower, 10832 78th Street, phone 71937. Deliveries delegate, J. Lindsay, 10764 95th Street, phone 33942.

Carpenters & Joiners of America Local 1325; Edmonton, Alta., United Brotherhood of—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in the Labor Temple. President, W. G. Stenton, 11065 94th; Sec.-Fin.-Sec'y, C. D. Pollard, 9828 101A Avenue; Rec. Sec'y, A. Mogridge, Labor Temple; Treasurer, J. A. S. Smith, 11832 95A Street; Business Agent, J. P. Cregg, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers of America No. 121 United—Meets second Wednesday in each month in Labor Hall. President, Percy Williamson, 9548 106A Ave. Recording Secretary, Alberta Wharton, 11522 87th Street.

Railway Carmen No. 448, Brotherhood of—Meets second Friday of every month in Labor Hall. President, J. E. Asplund, 12212 111th Ave.; Sec. R. Lewis, 11417 73rd St.; Fin.-Sec., S. Hamilton, 10950 80th Ave.

Fire Fighters, No. 209, International Association of—Meets in No. 1 Fire Hall. President, Tom Steele, 9944 103th St., Edmonton; Secretary-Treasurer, John A. Staton, 11432 85th Street, Edmonton, phone 72741.

PEOPLE'S WEEKLY

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A.F.U. CONVENTION

ALTHOUGH ALBERTA is a province with varied resources and increasing industrial development, agriculture is still the "backbone" of the provincial economy. A convention which represents a very large section of the farming population of the province is, therefore, an important event.

Since it met in Edmonton a year ago the Alberta Farmers' Union has doubled its membership. It has more than 30,000 members, who, with their families, make up a large and important part of the population of Alberta. It is an organization whose decisions should have an influence on the social and economic life of the province.

There has been much decrying of what are called "pressure groups" on this continent. But in a democracy there must be strong and aggressive organizations of the producing classes if they are to receive economic and social justice in the conduct of government. There have always been other "pressure groups." They have been successful in obtaining tariff and other privileges which have been inimical to the great majority of the people. The mass of the people must be strongly organized to counteract the influence of groups which finance the political machines which have been dominant in Canadian politics.

Of course the pressure groups of special privilege have not been content with merely asking governments to do things for them. Canadian big business has backed its own political parties, financially and otherwise. It has had two parties, so that when the people got dissatisfied with one of them big business and finance could switch its support to the other, to make the people believe that they were getting a change.

It is equally important that producers' groups should have their own political movements, controlled and financed by them. It was to provide such a movement that the C.C.F. came into being. It is a movement which invites farmers, industrial workers and others who believe in the principle of a co-operative commonwealth to make use of it, to make its policies, to choose its candidates. The C.C.F. is a people's political movement completely governed by its membership. Those who join it, run it. The farmers and workers of Canada can have and control a political party as strong as the parties of special privilege if they will join the C.C.F.

IT'S TIME FOR A CHANGE

THE SPECIAL general meeting of the Alberta Teachers' Association which met in Edmonton last week was reminiscent of the years immediately preceding 1935. It was the expression of people who are getting fed up on inaction. There is more excuse for the present dissatisfaction than there was in the midst of a depression over which a provincial government had no control. But the symptoms are about the same.

It is becoming more and more apparent that it is time for a change in Alberta. Governments have a tendency to become entities in themselves which exist apart from the people who elected them. That is what the present Alberta government has become. It is safe to say that the Alberta people would not have given their support in 1935 to the views now held and expressed by the Social Credit party, but would have considered them reactionary and dangerous, as indeed they are.

The only answer the Minister of Education had for the teachers last week was that this government had done some things for education that previous governments had not done. But the U.F.A. government could point to a record of worthwhile accomplishment, too. It had made possible the establishment of the co-operatives. It had passed the best labor legislation in Canada. But the people felt that it had stopped. So they turned it out.

The present Alberta government did some good things in education. It was in the lead among Canadian provinces in some educational matters. But it stopped. It is not in the lead now, but trailing. And it is no wonder that the teachers were impatient to the point of bitterness when the Minister of Education in effect told them that they should be satisfied with what the government had already done. It was like asking them to live on the meals they had consumed last year.

The dissatisfaction of the teaching profession is duplicated in many other quarters in the province. The people of Alberta are beginning in ever-increasing numbers to realize that if they wish to go forward it is time for a change in government.

THE THIRD COLUMN

DECEPTION

The Westralian Worker, Perth:

"Electors have always been intrigued by the person who describes himself as an independent. Here is one, who cunningly desires to be considered a member of a race apart and quite free from all other political influences. He desires to get into Parliament on the blatant assumption that he is not concerned with any other consideration but that of his own so-called 'independence.' The desire is to take a middle course and to be regarded as 'a political clean-skin.' The term 'independent' describes a person who prides himself on his mentality and likes to be regarded as above suspicion. Usually he is a person who knows nothing, and adopts this usance in the belief that he is creating an impression of prudent wisdom. It is an attitude of deception to cover a mind which is bankrupt and is in no way heroic."

★

NOT JUST TRIMMINGS

Prime Minister Attlee's Parliamentary Report to the 45th Annual Conference of the British Labor Party, June 11, 1946:

"The fact is that these measures of ours are not theoretical trimmings. They are an essential part of a planned economy that we are introducing into this country. They are designed to help in promoting full employment, economic prosperity and justice for all. They are vital to the efficient working of the industrial and political machine of this country. They are the embodiment of our Socialist principle of placing the welfare of the nation before that of any section and of dealing with every problem in a practical and businesslike way."

★

A NEWSPAPER TO DREAM OF

MR. WICKHAM STEED, ex-editor of "The Times," says in his book "The Press":

"The growing mechanisation of life curtails . . . opportunities for creative activity.

"The Press reflects all this disjointed aimlessness and ministers to it without rising above it. Here is a chance for a newspaper-maker of vision with an ideal and a purpose of his own, both of which might perhaps hide in his heart lest they be mocked by fools before he could vindicate them. The newspaper I dream of would reflect the distractions of modern life no less faithfully than existing papers reflect them, but it would treat them as distractions, not as things that matter. It would search out the truths behind these appearances and proclaim them, sparing no shams, respecting no conventions solely because they happen to be conventions, giving honor where honor might be due, but calling cant and humbug by their names."

★

"STAY HEALTHY, CHUM"

The Standard Review, Montreal, Dec. 28, 1946:

"The continued good health of Liberals in the Commons is of greater concern to the Government now than at any time in the past few years. The following conversation recently took place between a Liberal M.P. and a Cabinet Minister:

"'M.P.: I won't be seeing you for a few weeks. I'm leaving for Florida tomorrow—haven't been feeling well lately and want to rest up.

"'C.M. (showing concern): Do take care of yourself, Dave. We can't afford any more by-elections, you know'."

- FOOTPRINTS -

A Revolutionary Gospel

By J. P. GRIFFIN

"The spirit of the Lord is upon me"

SOON after Jesus had begun his life's work in Galilee he returned to the Synagogue in his own village of Nazareth and there publicly identified his social objectives with those of the prophets. He read Isiah's noble declaration of purpose to the congregation and then declared "today this scripture is fulfilled in your hearing."

Now as long as Jesus was a babe in a manger, or merely a child whose wit and wisdom confounded the Hebrew teachers in the Temple courts, the authorities could afford to treat him with benevolent toleration. But the time came when he began to do the things that they ought to have been doing, to say what they ought to have said, to actually be what they only professed to be. This, in the modern jargon of our day, put them "on the spot," making them so uncomfortable that they came at last to the serious conclusion that it would be better for one man to die rather than that many should be disturbed. Therefore they crucified him.

Today there is increasing evidence that the organized church is fast approaching a similar show-down. Christianity would perhaps have been much easier to accept if the Babe had never grown up. Men could then have put into his mouth whatever words they wished and have made them the gospel. But, alas for us!, he became a man who deliberately set out to expose and condemn the social iniquities by which organized Christianity became one of the richest exploiters of humanity that the world has ever seen. Such subversive teaching of course can hardly be tolerated.

Vested interests do not want to have any prophetic fire too close to their balance sheets. Therefore all "Socialistic nonsense" about men being brothers, or about a heavenly father who is impartially interested in people of different colored skins, about there being enough food, clothing, and shelter for everyone (if we could get our hands on it), in short, about caring for men's bodies instead of going into extremes of maudlin sentimentality over their souls, is "godless materialism," "humanism," or what have you!, and is as such anathema and intolerable to all wealthy believers.

In some such way the narrow religionists of the ages have opposed the social teachings of all the prophets. By a calculated appeal to bigotry and prejudice they incited the mob to clamor for the death of the noblest of them all. Upon similar grounds of intolerant hatred they would enact the tragedy of Calvary again, and glory in the act as an acceptable expedient by which they might rid themselves of an unwelcome teacher, an agitator, or one who "stirreth up the people."

Because the enrichment of all the people is clearly in harmony with the Divine will, the Socialist insists that this result must be considered as having paramount importance in every sphere of human relationship.

Farmers Can Get Facts for Themselves

By J. E. Cook,
PRESIDENT, ALBERTA C.C.F.

THE ALBERTA Farmers' Union is in session. Delegates to this convention, more than 1200 on the opening day, represent one of the largest memberships of farmers in the history of Alberta.

Only in 1921 did the United Farmers of Alberta have a membership of more than 30,000.



The delegates will consider many resolutions. The result of the deliberations of this gathering can have a tremendous bearing on the future welfare of the man on the farm in this and other provinces and can scarcely be of less than major importance to the whole of Canada.

With elections, both in Alberta and in the Dominion, one or two years away it is a time for policy and action. While Amalgamation looms as an issue of contentious discussion it is probable that much of its importance has really passed. Whether or not the Federation of Alberta and the Canadian Federation offers greater possibilities than an attempt to organize a new and more militant national group, ranks as an important decision. But there can no longer be any doubt that policy and action, or the policy of action, is the important thing.

Year Of Activity

The A.F.U. has had a year of activity that had objectives. Probably in no other year of its existence has there been fewer meetings of a routine organizational nature. Yet because there were many meetings at which matters of action were discussed, and because there was evidence of intention to take action, later taken, interest and membership in the A.F.U. has reached an all time peak in the history of farm organizations.

Both membership and dollar and cent figures tell an interesting and important story. Membership has more than doubled in the year and the cash balance is more than five times that of the last convention. This came about not because there was a policy of organization but because there was a policy of action.

A Protest

The remarkable growth of the A.F.U. in 1946 happened as a protest. It happened because of the policies of political parties, Social Credit and Liberal. There was a 2-cent increase in the price of gasoline for the farmers of the western provinces. There was a 12½% increase in the price of farm machinery and there were increases in the price of lumber and in clothing. All these things were direct additions to the cost of operation for farmers and were the beginning of the same old policy of letting the farmer absorb the shock.

Call for Strike Action

The last convention of the A.F.U. had anticipated something of the kind and had instructed its officers to do something about it if and when it occurred. All farm organizations protested. The A.F.U. protested but sent out notices to its members saying, this may call for strike action. Members began to call for strike action.

Perhaps few believed that strike action would be taken and fewer perhaps believed that such action could be successful. But President Carl Stimpfle and some members of his Board were prepared to take the instructions of

(Continued on Page Six)

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PANEL DISCUSSION ON STRIKES, JAN. 21

CALGARY.—The first meeting of the Calgary CCF Discussion Group in 1947, will take the form of a panel discussion, on the subject, "Are Strikes Necessary?" Those taking part are Mrs. Tom (Bernice) Humphries, Bill Pippard, Jim Foord, Miss Dorothy Turner, and Mrs. O. S. (Evelyn) Geiger, with Bert Ryan as chairman.

Each panel speaker will be allotted five minutes. There will then be ample time for questions, presentation of other facts on the subject and opinions, from the floor.

C.C.F. members who wish to give and to get different viewpoints on the vital questions of the day, will enjoy these gatherings. The panel is one of the best methods to promote a good discussion. Members come prepared, and make the meeting beneficial to yourselves and others!

W. M. Pecover, with his talent for enthusiastic singing, will lead the labor song.

The place—Reliance Hall, 114 7th Ave. E. Time, 8:00 p.m. Tuesday evening, Jan. 21st. Come! Bring a friend.—E.P.

The cause of many divorces is a *Miss* understanding.

A Message from the Treasurer



Our drive for Sustaining Memberships of $10.00 and over begins January 15th. The objective of this campaign is $20,000.00 and must provide for 80% of our proposed revenue for the coming year. I, therefore, cannot stress too strongly to our members and supporters the prime importance to our movement of the success of this campaign. All our plans and activities for the coming year, formulated at our Calgary Convention, depends entirely on your response to this drive. We feel the outlook for the C.C.F. in Alberta has never looked more promising. There is a definite and encouraging trend to our movement. If we continue our activities with the utmost vigor and agreeably deliver our C.C.F. message to the people effectively, this trend will become more and more pronounced. However, this will require finances, and the money must come from our Sustaining Membership. Success to our movement is closer than many of us realize. Assure it by sending in your Sustaining Membership of $10.00 or over AT ONCE. Do not fail us! Act now!

WOLFE MARGOLUS,
Provincial Treasurer.

C.C.F. News

Organization Meetings

JACK GRIFFIN
Wetaskiwin Constituency
Monday, Jan. 13—Golden Glow School.
Tuesday, Jan. 14—Clover Lawn School.
Wednesday, Jan. 15—Big Hay Lake School.
Thursday, Jan. 16—West Liberth School.
Friday, Jan. 17—Pipestone School
Saturday, Jan. 18 — Mulhurst Hall.
Monday, Jan. 20 — Offerdale School.
Tuesday, Jan. 21—Gwynne Community Hall.
Wednesday, Jan. 22—Bittern Lake Hall.
Thursday, Jan. 23—Poplar Buff School.
Friday, Jan. 24—Bigstone School.
Saturday, Jan. 25—Falun School.

MRS. NELLIE PETERSON
Lac Ste Anne Constituency
Monday, Jan. 13—Rochfort Hall.
Tuesday, Jan. 14—Mayerthorpe Hall.
Wednesday, Jan. 15 — Balm School.
Thursday, Jan. 16—Glenister.
Monday, Jan. 20—Cosmo School.
Tuesday, Jan. 21—Onoway Hall.
Wednesday, Jan. 22 — Stanger Hall.
Thursday, Jan. 23—Cherhill.

These are all evening meetings at which a film will be shown.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE CONVENTION

Rocky Mountain House Provincial Constituency Association will hold their annual convention at the W.I. Hall, Sylvan Lake, on **Wednesday, Jan. 15th,** commencing at 1 p.m. This is an important meeting and all members are asked to make a special effort to attend. A member of the provincial executive will address the convention.

Don't wait for a canvasser to call for your Sustaining Membership. Send it in to the C.C.F. Provincial Office and get the drive off to a good start on Jan. 15. Ten dollars will entitle you to a Sustaining Membership, but this is the minimum, not the maximum. Larger amounts will be most acceptable.

LAST CALL
C.C.F. Correspondence Course

Have you registered for a C.C.F. Correspondence Course?

Now is the last chance—for the first term, beginning the end of January and running for three months. Here is an opportunity to get the facts on a subject which interests you, and to see how those facts can help to build a democratic socialist Canada.

Following is the range of Courses offered:

1. C.C.F. Group Activities Within a Community.
2. Educational Techniques in C.C.F. Group Activities.
3. History and Function of Trade Unions in Canada.
4. Agriculture — Before, During and After the War.
5. Socialism With Freedom.

You may take a course as an individual. Or get together with a group—and work one or more of them out collectively.

The registration fee for each course is $3. This includes the basic reading materials, plus notes and exercises which are to be completed every 10 days. Register today! Write, specifying the course you want, to Woodsworth House, 301 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa.

British Laborite Is Touring The U.S.

NEW YORK, (CPA).—Patrick C. Gordon-Walker, deputy floor leader of the British Labor party and parliamentary secretary to cabinet minister Herbert Morrison, is touring major U.S. cities in the east and mid-west.

C.C.F. Personalities

Meet MRS. A. R. GALE, of Grimshaw

MRS. A. R. GALE of Grimshaw is not the kind of person one would expect to find on a picket line but after a few minutes conversation with her you would know that she wouldn't be found at home contentedly knitting while her farmer neighbors were engaged in strike action. Modest, unassuming, influenced intellectually rather than emotionally, Mrs. Gale is not at all the type of picket newspaper editors conjure up in their editorial columns. But then pickets never do conform to the lurid picture portrayed by some newspaper editors.



In addition to her belief in co-operative action, Mrs. Gale had another compelling reason for joining her farmer friends on the picket line—she is the president of the A.F.U. local whose membership embraces both men and women. She lauded the co-operative spirit exhibited during the strike when five elevators in her community were closed.

Recognizing any activity that stimulates people to think is a power for good in the community she is now looking forward to organizing a farm forum group.

Of her three sons and two daughters, one boy remains on the home farm.

Vice-President

Mrs. Gale is vice-president of the Peace River Provincial Constituency Association and she and Mr. Gale intend to do some organizing work in the coming months. The Peace River provincial constituency covers a rather wide area and she finds that interest lags if members do not get together—she hopes some arrangements can be made with the provincial office to send a speaker out to address meetings and thus bring the members together. When Mrs. Peterson visited the constituency Mrs. Gale went with her to three meetings and introduced her on one occasion.

Mr. Gale is a C.C.F. provincial director but his health does not permit him to participate as actively as his wife. However, the Gales are a co-operative team and if Mrs. Gale is busy with pen or pencil or trying to catch up on a bit of reading, Mr. Gale is not above lending a hand with household duties. The Gales subscribe to the People's Weekly and find it "inspiring." After reading their favorite column Mrs. Gale admitted there is sometimes a mild argument as to whether they shall then go on to the letter column or the news. They like to keep up-to-date on what other C.C.F. people are doing in their communities.

An avid reader, Mrs. Gale is always willing to peruse papers and magazines holding opposing views to her own, and she urges her Social Credit friends to do likewise. "If you want to find out about the C.C.F.," she tells them, "read the C.C.F. paper. I read your paper and I think it only fair that you should read mine."

Mrs. Gale attended her first C.C.F. provincial convention in Calgary in November and needless to say she enjoyed every minute of it. She was proud of the fact that twelve delegates were registered from Peace River.

Country Store Debate

When Mrs. Gale visits her son-in-law merchant she takes part in the forum that meets informally around the stove in this country store. Her cool reasoned approach to the problems of the day must have their impact on those who come only to warm their feet but remain to find stimulation for the mind as well.

Mrs. Gale, like all farm women, would dearly love to have electricity in her home and she cannot see any practical reason why the Peace River could not be harnessed to provide the necessary energy.

Serene and sure in their faith amidst bigotry and apathy, it is the Mrs. Gales of the world who give us hope that Peace on Earth, Goodwill Toward Men will some day reign on this earth. Certainly no C.C.F., Labor or Farm organization would ever thrive if it were not for their devoted and unselfish efforts.—I.M.

U.S. Food Prices At All-Time High

WASHINGTON, D.C., (CPA).—U.S. food prices have reached an all-time high, 1.5 per cent higher than the inflationary mark set in June, 1920. The food price index in mid-November was 187.7 per cent of the 1936-39 average, according to the Bureau of Labor statistics.

Lard prices went up 100 per cent within 30 days after price control ended, and fats and oils as a group rose 65 per cent. Meat prices, as a group, have risen over nine per cent since decontrol, but pork is up 20 per cent.

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Premier Douglas Urges Guaranteed Farm Prices to Thwart Depression

Continued from Page One

ievel it would provide a family with $5,000 in goods and services.

But at the Monday evening meeting, where almost 500 people heard him, he was not optimistic about the immediate future of Canada.

"A depression is heading north like a hurricane out of the Caribbean," he said, "and Canada is no better prepared to meet it than she was the big one of the thirties."

As evidence of the coming depression, he said there was no longer a backlog of purchasing power. It was not in the hands of people who want to buy consumer goods. The richer people who are looking for investments have cornered it all. On this continent more than 50 percent of the people have no savings, he said, giving Stuart Chase as his authority.

A depression can only be thwarted by three measures, he said: (1) Guaranteeing farm prices where there is a crop and providing crop insurance where there is no crop; (2) Maintaining high employment at reasonable wages, by instituting government-sponsored socially-useful projects; (3) Providing social benefits for all who can't work.

A successful conclusion to the dominion-provincial conferences started in August, 1945, would have meant that the impact of a depression could have been lessened, he said. For one thing, it would have settled the responsibility for the care of the sick, aged and unemployed. At present the responsibility is on the provinces, who have no money, whereas the dominion, which has the money, does not have the responsibility.

Little Salvaged

More important, it would have provided the machinery for a program of public investment in case of a "recession." In return for complete and sole right to income, inheritance and corporation taxes, the dominion offered to pay each province $15 per capita per year and to prepare plans for a large program of useful public works, such as road and bridge building, irrigation expansion, reforestation, etc. But the conference failed and all that has been salv-



HON. T. C. DOUGLAS

aged is a few tax agreements which will do nothing to stave off another depression.

Within the limitations imposed on all provinces, the Saskatchewan government was doing its utmost to provide security for its people, the premier said in his Sunday address. Security was the C.C.F. watchword.

For the farmers the government had passed the Farm Security Act, which made the home quarter exempt from foreclosure or eviction forever and provided for cancellation of the interest and postponement of the principal payment on any mortgage or agreement for sale in any crop failure year.

"For 10 years before we were elected," he said "our farmers were told they would lose their farms under the C.C.F. They kept on losing their farms. Finally they elected us, and since that date 2½ years ago, not one farmer who has used our farm security machinery has lost his farm."

Under its labor security legislation it is now an offence to forbid workers to organize, to refuse to bargain with employees, to form a company union, to fire an employee for organizing or joining a union. Saskatchewan now has the highest minimum wage and the highest workmen's compensation rate in Canada, and its average wage rate rose from second lowest in 1944 to second highest in 1946.

Security for Education

The government also attempted to provide security for education. It raised the minimum wage for teachers from $700 to $1,200. It offered free text books for grades one to eight. It built dormitories. It paid 50 cents per day toward the board of high school students who had to stay away from home. It spent $45,000 to $50,000 a year on university scholarships for needy students, so that President J. S. Thomson of the university recently said "for the first time in the history of Saskatchewan, not a young man or young woman needs to be without a university education due to lack of finances." It had stuck persistently to the view that education is the inalienable right of every child.

Free Health Services

The Saskatchewan government also had a security program for the widows, orphans, aged and sick. Allowances are provided for mothers as well as their children. Starting a year ago, completely free health services, including dental, optical and acoustical services, drugs, etc., have been provided for widowed mothers and their children, the aged and their dependents and the blind and their dependents. Some 25,000 to 30,000 people are covered by these benefits.

Premier Douglas then reviewed at length the automobile accident insurance scheme and the new hospitalization plan of his government.

Critics of the C.C.F. had said its plans could be implemented only by plunging the province much deeper into debt, ruining its credit or boosting taxes sky-high, he recalled. Yet since it took office the debt has been reduced by $70,000,000, there has been a substantial net reduction in the tax burden, and bonds which at the time of the election were worth $91 are now selling at $114.

Much of the revenue for the government's social security measures is coming from natural resources, said the premier. For instance, one large mining company with earnings of more than $8,000,000 a year used to contribute only $70,000 to the government for the minerals it extracted. The C.C.F. government took the view that these resources belonged to the people and the people would have to be more adequately compensated. The company is now paying $870,000 in royalties.

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LABOR GOV'T WILL ELECTRIFY FARMS

IN VICTORIA STATE

MELBOURNE, Australia.— An additional 75,000 to 80,000 country consumers, including 20,000 farms, will be linked within 10 years to the Victorian State Electricity Commission supply the Premier (Mr. Cain) said in a recent Melbourne statement.

The cost, he said, would be £5,000,000, and the work would be undertaken by the Commission to overtake arrears in the rural development program caused by the war.

Equipment which was bought in Britain by Japan and delivered at Singapore just before the 1942 invasion will soon be helping to increase Victoria's brown coal and electricity supply.

The equipment includes two large-power shovels which were found after the re-occupation of Singapore by the Allies.

More than 2700 farms have been connected in the two years ended June, 1946. Electricity has been supplied in the last six months to 880 farms.

On the availability of a plentiful supply of electricity at the lowest possible rate depended the success of the Government's policy of encouraging the establishment of secondary industries in country areas, Mr. Cain said.

The Government, therefore, was anxious that the S.E.C. should push ahead with rural extensions.

REMEMBER: The C.C.F. Sustaining Membership drive—$10 or more—gets under way Jan. 15.

Labor Portal-to-Portal Pay Lawsuits May Total 5 Billion

Union Verdict

By Charles Paddock

DETROIT, (CPA). — Labor's drive to win portal-to-portal pay may result in law suits against industry totaling nearly $5,000,000,000. These court actions to recover wages for time spent within factory gates, but not heretofore considered part of the work day, are based on a favorable supreme court decision in the case filed by Local 1083, United Pottery Workers, (CIO), at Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

Awards may include as much as three times the original wages lost, plus other increments. Suits have already been filed against a number of major companies, asking compensation for time spent between plant gates and the time clocks, for rest periods, time spent in turning on lights, sharpening and obtaining tools, warming up machines, changing clothes, etc.



Actually, the Mt. Clemens award has not yet been made, but the supreme court has upheld the principle at stake, and the final decision will be only one of amount. Meantime, hundreds of suits are being prepared and filed by the major international unions.

It appears unlikely that the courts will uphold any substantial back compensation in most of the cases. Some are already being settled out of court at figures much less than the suits specify. The decision will, however, greatly strengthen labor in current second-round wage demands, since the offer to withdraw such suits can be used as a strong bargaining factor by union negotiating committees.



Portal-to-portal pay suits totalling more than $1 billion have already been filed by unions as a result of Judge Frank A. Picard's ruling in the Mt. Clemens Pottery case. Labor's claims against companies may eventually reach several billion dollars.

At the very least, the court decision will help push take-home pay up several percentage points, since labor will now push for inclusion of all time within the plant gates as compensable. At the huge Ford Rouge plant in Detroit, for example, the area is so great that it is a 15-minute walk from the plant gates to many of the time clocks. In the past, the employes walked at their own expense. In the future, the walk will undoubtedly be at company expense.

Farmers Can Get

(Continued from Page Four)

the convention as issued, quite literally, and followed through. There was discussion, an ultimatum to the government, and then there was a strike.

The membership of the A.F.U. as well as its bank account zoomed.

There is a lesson here and it is plain. Farmers are not agreeable to being at the bottom of the inflation pile. Farmers will support vigorous leadership and decisive action. And action is the simple requirement for membership and finance in any organization. And farmers can engineer and make effective strike action.

Job Yet to Be Done

The A.F.U. is a powerful group and the story of the strike offers a real threat as a support for further legitimate demands for redress and parity. But the strike has not solved any economic problems. The 2-cent increase on gasoline is still here, the 12½% increase on farm machinery is still here, the increased costs on lumber and clothing are still here and there will be further increases. And nobody yet knows what parity in terms of agriculture means. The job that needed to be done is not yet done.

Political Policies Responsible

The conditions that must be remedied are conditions caused or aggravated by policies of governments, political parties in power. Those conditions will be changed by changes in government policies, but not likely by changes in the policies of governments now in power in Alberta or Ottawa. Because it was part of the policies of those governments to increase the price of gasoline, farm machinery, lumber and clothing. It is unlikely that such governments will respond to demands for a change in that policy. Because only a government can change the policy, there is a definite duty and responsibility on members individually and as a farmers union to examine into political policies.

The strike largely hinged on the refusal of Hon. Mackenzie King to grant a fact-finding board to determine parity. The strike terminated when Hon. J. G. Gardiner promised that in embryo there was already such a Board. But there is no report from Mr. Gardiner's Board. And if there was a report from that Board, how many of the members of the A.F.U. would be prepared to believe that the figures compiled had been arranged in such a way as to tell the true story. Thirty-one thousand farmers banded together to find out what parity is, to find out in detail what we may rightfully ask and expect any government to do to make equal the reward and opportunity of the important agricultural population of Canada.

Direct action might well suggest that this convention should themselves proceed to find out what they mean by parity. In the compilation and arrangement of statistics, there are men of ability who will work directly for the farmers, in co-operation with those experts of the Department of Agriculture, and report directly to the A.F.U. Board or convention, and present a picture that is necessary from the farmer's view to have.

It is doubtful if 31,000 members will be satisfied with less. It would be surprising if farmers all across Canada would not add their support to such a fact-finding project and finally support to the full any detailed demands that might be made on governments when the facts were known.

The history of the past year in the A.F.U. would seem to show that this is the way to a National farm body. Let us have amalgamation as a simple enveloping movement and action as a result of accomplished organization.

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and Reliable Waterproof Watches

Watch Repairs Jewellery

"Blue Charm" Diamonds

Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention

Craftsman JEWELLERS 709 Centre St. CALGARY, ALTA.

Shop at The BAY

Your FRIENDLY Store

A BIT OF *Nonsense*

The history of free enterprise in this country is the history of successive booms, in which the plain people had very little share, and busts, in which they were allowed full participation.

Newman Levy, the author, has a 13-year-old daughter who spends endless blissful hours at the movies. "How did you enjoy the picture this afternoon?" he asked her one Saturday. "It was simply awful," she replied. "I could hardly sit through it the second time."

One pay-day Private Stone received 50c too much, but he didn't say a word. During the week the paymaster found out his mistake, so on the next pay-day he deducted 50 cents.

"Excuse me, sir," said Stone, "I'm 50 cents short this week."

"You didn't complain last week."

"No, sir, I don't mind overlooking one mistake, but when it happens twice then it's time to say something."

In a conversation with General Ira Eaker of the A.A.F., a G.I. said he would like to go back to Europe.

"What on earth do you want to go back for?" gasped the general. "You served 3½ years in that theatre."

"I know," said the G.I., "but the chaos is better organized over there!"

A senior partner in one of the big law emporiums downtown recently wanted to see a memorandum he'd asked his secretary to type out for him some weeks ago. She was at lunch, so he undertook to go through her files. He couldn't find it, but after a long and exasperating seach, he did find a folder marked, "Work that really OUGHT to be done."

"Darling," he crooned, "I must tell you, and you must believe, that I have never loved any woman but you; that you are the only woman in the world for me; and that you are the first girl I've ever kissed. You believe me, don't you darling?"

He gazed into her luminous brown eyes for his answer. He grasped her hands in his. "You must believe me!" he cried.

She hesitated and then, nestling her head on his shoulder, whispered:

"Yes, I believe every word you say. I love you as I have never loved before. I must never really have cared for a man until now. You are the strongest, the bravest, the best, the most perfect man in the world. You believe me, don't you, sweetheart?"

And why SHOULDN'T they believe each other? For she was Eve, and he was Adam.

Two modern little girls coming home from Sunday School were solemnly discussing the lesson.

"Do you believe there is a devil?" asked one.

"No," replied the other promptly, "of course not. It's just like Santa Claus. He's your father."

Ten dollars will entitle you to a Sustaining Membership in the C.C.F. If you can send more, please do, as it is badly needed to carry on organization and educational work in the province. The Sustaining Membership drive starts on January 15.

Arch Supports

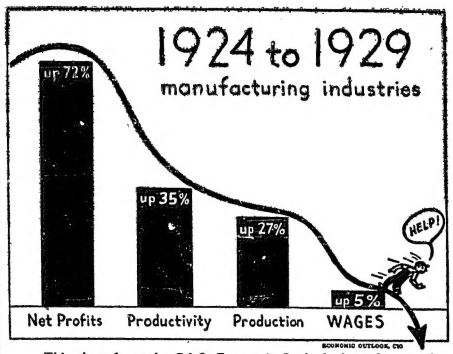
MADE TO CAST

To each purchaser of these supports I am giving away a supply of my new double-action Clothes Pin. Previous purchasers are asked to come and pick up their share.

GIMBY FOOT CULTURE

KENT SHOE STORE,
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Edmonton

Will History Repeat Itself?



This chart from the C.I.O. Economic Outlook shows how profits, production and workers' productivity rose much higher than wages during the 1924 - 1929 period. We all know what happened in 1929. To prevent another devastating depression substantial wage increases must be granted to raise purchasing power.

CONDEMN BAN ON POLITICAL CLUBS

C.C.U.F. National Conference Says Students Must Help Shape Future of Canada

OTTAWA, (CPA)—A resolution condemning the action of some universities "to restrict, and in some instances to ban the formation of political clubs," was passed by the first national conference of the Co-operative Commonwealth University Federation, meeting in Toronto with students from eight Canadian universities participating, on Dec. 29, 30 and 31.

The CCUF in a second resolution condemned the "inadequacy of DVA grants," urging "that educational grants to veterans be immediately raised to an adequate level, and that plans be laid now to extend the principle of federal graints-in-aid for higher education, by means of:

1. An extensive scholarship system to enable all students of ability to complete their university training;

2. A program of interprovincial scholarships to enable students in considerable number to complete their education in other parts of Canada, particularly to facilitate an inter-change of students between English - speaking and French-speaking Canada;

3. Federal assistance for students of outstanding ability to study outside Canada, on condition that they return to Canada for a specified number of years or repay the state for the assistance provided."

MacDonald, President

Mr. John A. MacDonald, McGill, was re-elected president of the CCUF, and Peter Scott, McGill, was elected secretary for the ensuing year. Guest speakers included David Lewis, CCF national secretary, Ron Moats, CCYM national president, Donald C. MacDonald, CCF education secretary, F. A. Brewin, CCF Ontario president, Miss Elizabeth Healy from the Students' League for Industrial Democracy in the United States. The conference planned to arrange an annual gathering, probably during the Christmas holiday each year.

In drafting a constitution for the formation of the new federation, the following statement of aims was adopted by the students:

"The future of Canada is in the making. Students must play their part in shaping it. We therefore urge all university students to grapple with and act upon the issues of the day.

"We share the common experience of six years of war. Many of us have vivid memories of the ten years of depression before the war. Now we see, at home, anti-labor policies, violations of civil liberties, and every sign of the return of a capitalist society to an economy of scarcity. The hopes for which we fought, and for which many of us risked our lives, are not being realized. The wartime sense of purpose, the planning and organizing of common effort, have been lost.

Urge Political Activity

"University students, preparing to enter the working life of Canada, should feel particular concern over these conditions. Therefore we recognize the urgency of political activity now and the importance of working to prevent such conditions in the future. Much is expected of students, because of their special opportunities and facilities for thought, discussion, and research. In our universities we have the machinery and the vigor for making a great contribution to social progress. Students since the war have acquired a more mature approach to social problems, and are no longer content to be relegated to an inactive role in the community.

"We believe that it is both inevitable and desirable that students should form themselves into political groups corresponding to the existing parties in the community. Such political groups assist students to understand the world around them and to translate their study of social philosophies into a concrete contribution to society.

"In answer to this need for political expression, formal and informal groups of students believing in democratic socialism have been organized on almost every campus in Canada. These students believe that the selfish economic conditions of the past have been the basic cause of the world's tragedy. They see in the widespread trend toward democratic socialism throughout the world the hope for a future of peace and plenty and for the full flowering of democracy in economic as well as in political life. In Canada, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation represents the cause of democratic socialism, and students interested in this cause are determined to study the program of the CCF and to promote its understanding on the campus.

C.C.U.F. Aims

"In order to co-ordinate the work of existing groups, to promote the establishment of new ones, and to exchange knowledge and experience gained in all parts of the country, the Co-operative Commonwealth University Federation has been formed. It is an autonomous student body, national in scope. Its aims are:

1. To help to stimulate interest and discussion in universities, particularly by presenting to the students the principles and program of the CCF.

2. To assist in the organization of democratic socialist groups in universities.

3. To co-ordinate the efforts of university students who want to build a co-operative commonwealth.

4. To help the CCF in the fields of study and research, and other fields for which students are specially fitted.

5. To encourage participation by students in active work for the CCF, and for farmer, labor and other progressive movements.

"The CCUF calls upon all students to take an active part in the political and social movements around them. We call on them to form political groups expressing their points o view. The free interplay of opposing ideas is the only means of producing dynamic and effective opinion.

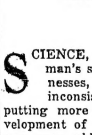
"The future of Canada and of the world must not be betrayed again. Apathy is the enemy of progress, and of democracy itself. This is the conviction which brought the CCUF into existence. Together with all other students we are determined to build a better world and to establish a new era of co-operation through democratic means. Students of Canada, organize to build the future!"

The War on the Invisible Killers

By CLIFFORD E. LEE

SCIENCE, prostituted by man's stupidities and weaknesses, finds itself in the inconsistent position of putting more drive into the development of mass-killers than it was ever able to put into the search for great life-savers.

One of the penalties of war is conditions favorable to disease.



In 1918, at the close of World War I, an epidemic of influenza began on the Allied side of the Western Front and quickly spread around the world. Almost eight million people died; it was the worst plague of all time.

Physical conditions in Europe today are much more favorable to the spread of disease than they were after the other war. Yet doctors assure us that there will be no large-scale outbreak of influenza.

Many diseases are caused by bacteria. These are tiny organisms, so small they are not visible to the naked eye, although they may be seen with an ordinary microscope. Their habits, for the most part, are well known. Vaccines have been developed to counter the effects of many of the dangerous ones.

Other diseases are caused by viruses. These are even tinier organisms, invisible with an ordinary microscope. For that reason, and others, we know much less of their habits. The fairly recent invention of the electron microscope enables scientists to see them for the first time and opens up a whole new field of research.

Most important pay-off to date on this work is a vaccine against influenza, a virus disease. Doctors took a shot in the dark in the desperation of 1918 and produced a vaccine based on the belief that this was a germ disease. Its failure returned everybody to the starting point. In the 1930's a virus of influenza was isolated, and in 1940 another. This means that there are two types of influenza, types A and B, and that to be effective a vaccine has to be double-barreled — effective against both of them.

Dramatically Effective

Such a vaccine is now on the market. It was well tested during the war, both with army personnel and civilians in the devastated countries. A Canadian non-profit organization, Connaught Laboratories, operated in conjunction with the University of Toronto, produced enough to immunize 1,500 to 2,000 persons daily. It has proven dramatically (70%) effective in preventing influenza.

Science is now turning, with more determination, to the common cold. It is probably one of the toughest jobs it has tackled. Nobody knows what causes this disease, but it is suspected that the villain is a virus, or more likely, a number of related viruses.

For the ordinary cold is no simple uncomplicated disease.

There are always half a dozen, and often as many as twenty kinds of bacteria in the mouth and nasal passages waiting for a chance to cause trouble. Colds weaken our resistance to them, they multiply. And we end up with anything from sinus infections to pneumonia. These are so-called "secondary infections." They are caused by bacteria, not by the organism that causes the cold itself.

While we can do no more against the actual cold infection than we could fifty years ago, science has now provided the doctor with an effective array of weapons against the secondary diseases that were the real killers. Pneumonia, once a major destroyer of life, is now pretty much, due to penicillin and the sulfa drugs, a conquered disease.

Hits Low Income Groups

When the annual epidemic of sniffles reaches its peak in February almost one person in four in Canada will be a sufferer. Like most disease, it is not completely democratic; the lower income groups have over 50 per cent more colds than those in the upper brackets. The average worker loses three days per year with them. Five times as many man-hours are lost due to colds as are lost due to all strikes combined.

If important people had howled five times as loud for a war on colds as they do about strikes it is possible more drive might have gone into the search for a cure. It is estimated that the economic loss due to colds to the people of the U.S. each year is $2 billions. That is as much as was spent on the whole atomic bomb project.

And this major health problem can only be attacked on somewhat the scale of our wartime search for atomic weapons. The contribution of private enterprise and of money-cramped public enterprise to date has been (for the U.S.) a $100 millions annual cold remedy business. And the remedies do not work. And we still do not know the cause of the disease.

Our scientists are capable. All they need is the invitation, a plan, and adequate finances. Some of them have now turned their attention to the common cold. Public authority must see that the same push, and somewhat the same kind of money, goes into this project as went into the search for more potent man-killing weapons.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR SASK. COMPOSERS

REGINA.—The Composers', Authors' and Publishers' association will give aid to young Canadian musical composers through a $750 scholarship and additional awards of $200 and $50, Education Minister W. S. Lloyd announced recently. The scholarship will be awarded to the competitor whose composition shows the most talent and imagination. The $200, open to all entrants including juniors, will be divided into not more than three prizes, and the $50, to be similarly divided, is offered to the junior division.

The student will receive the first instalment of the scholarship at the beginning of the term at Toronto Conservatory of Music, and monthly instalments of the $400 which has been allowed for maintenance. Travelling expenses must be paid by the student.

Entrants may be of either sex, and under 22 years of age on March 31, 1947. Two works, one a song, must be submitted to Composers', Authors' and Publishers' association, Royal Bank building, Toronto, before March 31, 1947. Awards will be announced by May 15.

PERSONAL STUFF

(Continued from page 1)

specific, take the question of rural electrification. All the farm groups in Alberta have declared for rural electrification under public ownership of the power systems of the province. Political parties in the province are either for that policy or against it. It is well-known that one of the parties is for it, and was for it long before the farm bodies made their declaration on the matter. It is equally well-known that other parties are opposed to it. Do the farm bodies mean what they say when they ask for rural electrification under public ownership? If so, can they be "non-partizan" without abandoning their own policy? To simplify the matter, suppose there were just two parties in Alberta, one favoring a policy adopted by the farm bodies and the other opposed to that policy, doesn't it matter which receives the support of the people?

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Yes, organizations can be "non-partizan" in the sense that they are not tied, organizationally, to any political party. But to be "non-partizan" in the absolute sense of never taking a stand for or against political parties is to be politically sterile. Suppose between now and the next federal election the King government should adopt policies which further aggravate the non-parity position of the western farmer: are the farm organizations going to sit back and take it, for fear of being "partizan?" That doesn't make sense. And if they go out to defeat a government whose policies are inimical to their welfare, will they still be "non-partizan?"

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Rousseau, the French philosopher, said: "The English people fancy they are free; it is only during the election of members of parliament that they are so. In the brief moments of their liberty the use they make of it fully deserves that it should be lost." That was the conclusion the British co-operatives came to. They were "non-partizan." Some of their members were Conservatives, some Liberals, some Labor. But there was a fundamental clash between the co-operatives and private profit enterprise. Since the man who pays the piper calls the tune, the Conservative and Liberal parties, dominated by private capitalism, began to crack down on the co-ops. In such circumstances the co-operatives couldn't see the point in remaining "non-partizan." They organized for political action and allied themselves with the party which had for its objective a co-operative commonwealth. "Non-partizan" groups in Canada may not want to go that far. But unless they are to be largely impotent they must go far enough to be consistent in support of their own policies at the polls. And that involves being for one party and against another on election day, doesn't it?

London Children Much Healthier

LONDON, England.—About 70 percent of London's children have been immunized against diphtheria. Ten years ago the death rate was seven times as heavy as it is now. The improved health of London's children is partly due to school meals and the provision of milk daily—151,346 benefitted from the latter in 1945.

Brisk Debate

(Continued from page 1)

Carl J. Stimpfle, but several resolutions were briskly debated and decisively voted on before the day ended.

Fraternal Delegates

Tuesday evening addresses were heard from fraternal delegates, including George Church, U.F.A.; Ben Plummer, Wheat Pool; J. J. McLellan, U.G.G.; Hugh Allen, A.L.C.; Roy Marler, A.F.A.; Dave Smeaton, A.C.W.A.; and Jonathon Wheatley, Association of Municipal Districts. James Jackson, Vice-President, acted as chairman and introduced the speakers. Convention Chairmen appointed were, Henry Young, A. D. Olsen, and W. G. Logan.

Wednesday morning featured a discussion of the merger proposals which seemed to be eagerly awaited by the delegates and cleared the way for discussion of varied resolutions and future policy.

(Highlights of the convention will be published in next week's issue.)

Political Censor

(Continued from page 1)

movement was built on the propagation of race and other hatreds, dividing the people of the nation.

"Don't Be a Sucker" is a film that nine out of 10 Alberta people would want their children to see. It is a grave and striking warning against racial, religious and other intolerance. There is not an objectionable line in the script. It is an artistic, wholesome, clean and inspiring treatment of an important lesson which every child in a country whose population is composed of various races should learn.

"Don't Be a Sucker" is a powerful indictment of current Social Credit propaganda. It condemns the race hate campaigns of the groups in the United States with which Social Credit is now associated. That is why it is regarded by the Alberta Minister of Education as being "unsuitable" for children to see.

And what Mr. Ansley bans from the schools Mr. Hooke proposes to ban from other audiences.

The Minister of Education, speaking to the Film Conference on Wednesday, said the government felt that "something should be done" about public showing of films which had been declared "unsuitable" for schools.

Something to Be "Questioned"

The attitude of the government was revealed by Mr. Ansley in a reference to a film of the National Film Board. It upheld the democratic way of life, he said, "but in the film associated with things known to be democratic were others which could be questioned."

The People's Weekly has learned that the film mentioned by the Minister was one showing the functioning of democratic forms in Canada. It shows the political parties at work, giving shots of the leaders and making reference to their programs. The only thing that could be "questioned" in the film is the fact that it mentions the C.C.F. program along with others. People were in danger of being "misled" by the film, Mr. Ansley said.

There is no suggestion that anything immoral appears in any of the National Film Board films. But the Alberta Minister of Education and the Provincial Secretary reserve the right to say what ideas or opinions shall be available in Canadian films shown to the people of Alberta.

Christian and anti-Christian ideas may be presented in the same picture, the Minister of Education told the film conference. "These pictures have more good than bad in them," he said. "Why can't the bad be eliminated? If we don't start turning them down, the bad will never be eliminated."

What Is Anti-Christian?

Everyone knows what the Social Credit movement means by "anti-Christian" ideas. It means the program of the C.C.F., or any program which resembles the C.C.F. It means the United Nations Organization and its associated agencies. It means even the "socialism" of Liberal government social security measures like family allowances!

Films, along with the press and radio, have become a means of propagation of ideas. No government has the right, except in the case of immorality, sedition, libel or slander, to censor ideas which do not coincide with its own.

The action of the Alberta government in establishing the film censorship on the basis of ideas and opinions is adopting the same kind of repressive, totalitarian policies which prevailed in Hitler Germany. There should be an uproar throughout Alberta against the government's action.

CCF Members

(Continued from page 1)

mental of "the privileges . . . of their constitutional heritage" of Canadian citizenship is the right of Canadian citizens to live in Canada. Without that right there is no citizenship. May we point out that there never was any question that these people are Canadian citizens and that they are loyal citizens. The Right Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, himself, so stated. The only way in which they differ from the rest of us Canadian citizens is that their ancestors are Japanese.

Moral Right

"The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has ruled that the Canadian Government has the legal right to deport Canadian citizens to a foreign country. This legal right would mean nothing at all if we did not have the power to enforce it. And we have the power because Canada is a victor nation and Japan is a defeated nation. So Japan has to accept Canadian citizens which Canada does not want.

"So now that the government of Canada has both the POWER and the LEGAL RIGHT to deport Canadian citizens it comes face to face with this issue: is it going to regard or ignore MORAL RIGHT? For surely, we repeat, the most fundamental moral right of Canadian citizenship is the right of a Canadian to live in Canada—be his skin white or black or yellow!

"During the war many of our rights were surrendered in the interest of national safety. As far as our Japanese-Canadians were concerned, they were moved from the West coast because it was felt to be too risky to give the benefit of even the vaguest doubt—it was better to be safe than sorry. But now that there is no question of national safety there can be no excuse in logic or morality to deport to Japan—or to any other foreign country or to any other place—Canadian citizens whose ancestors were Japanese or Ukrainian or French or English or Irish, or of any other national origin.

Belittle Citizenship

"For the government of Canada to do this is to belittle the meaning of Canadian citizenship, to remove from it its most fundamental significance, and to undermine the confidence of Canadians in it and the esteem of foreigners for it. If this deportation order is carried out, despite all our ceremonies, we Canadians shall all have to look to our British citizenship, not to our Canadian citizenship, for justice and protection.

"And so, sir, we submit that the Government of Canada will be doing Canadian citizenship and the ideals of true liberalism and public morality incalculable benefit if, despite its legal right and its power to deport Canadian citizens, it refrain from doing so, —and so set a precedent which will at once for all future time guarantee security of our new Canadian Citizenship and maintain in the eyes of the world the dignity and morality of democracy in action in Canada."

Won't Tolerate

(Continued from page 1)

Because of "momentous events" which had occurred since the last convention, Mr. Stimpfle said he was more convinced than ever that "the farm men and women of the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and other provinces, under properly organized farm leadership, will not tolerate conditions as they existed during the so-called 'Hungry 30's'." Letters coming into the A.F.U. office from farmers in other provinces indicate that they do not feel their position too secure in the post-war reconstruction era, the A.F.U. president declared.

Mr. Stimpfle pointed to the two-cent a gallon increase in gasoline, the rise in lumber prices and the 12½% boost in farm machinery prices as an instance of the letting loose of price controls at a time when farm produce prices were set. The government paid no attention to protests from agricultural organizations, he said, and carrying out instructions from the last annual convention, it was decided to organize a non-delivery farm strike as the A.F.U.'s answer to the federal government's policy and its treatment of agriculture in western Canada.

Stick Together

He pointed with pride to the fact that by means of the strike the farmers proved not only to themselves but to their opponents, that "the farmers can and will stick together when the issues are clear. By this solidarity, the farmers in Alberta and Saskatchewan are determined to stand shoulder to shoulder to see that agriculture in these two provinces at least, get their fair share of the national income."

Referring to the sentences imposed on farm picketers, Mr. Stimpfle described them as "extremely harsh and unwarranted according to the evidence given during the trials."

In the event that the convention decided not to accept the proposed draft constitution for amalgamation with other Alberta farm bodies, Mr. Stimpfle drew attention to a resolution asking the A.F.U. to endorse a proposal to set up a National Farmers' Union for the western provinces. Commenting further on this suggestion, he said: "We must keep on going forward and I believe that an organization such as here proposed, composed of direct farmer membership of at least the four western provinces, and working in conjunction with the labor groups, would be a step in the right direction to bring pressure on the powers that be."

He strongly urged the convention to give some consideration to the question of setting up a co-ordinating committee to work along with the Labor groups in formulating plans to press for legislation against the present income tax laws, the proposed increase of freight rates, any increase in gasoline prices, rental increases, the removal of price controls and other problems which farmers and labor have in common.

He also drew attention to the necessity for a full-time president.

REMEMBER: The C.C.F. Sustaining Membership Drive—$10 or more—gets under way Jan. 15.

MARKET AT HOME FOR FARM PRODUCE

Dairy Expert Says If Workers Get Income $1600 Would Buy More Than In 1943

OTTAWA. — Canada's dependence on foreign markets for her market in foods (outside of cereal grains) received sharp contradiction in a statement by W. C. Hopper of the federal department of agriculture, who indicated the increase in production which would be necessary to supply all Canadians with a good normal diet.

Pointing out first that Canadians today are spending more on food than ever before, Mr. Hopper went on to say two conditions are necessary to achieve adequate consumption of good food.

First and most important is an adequate living wage, especially in urban areas, since all surveys show that an increase in the worker's pay is reflected at once in the purchase of more food, particularly the basic foods like milk and eggs. In 1940-1941 one-third of Canada's urban families had incomes of less than $1,000 a year, though 1940-41 prices required an income of $1,577, according to Dr. L. C. Marsh.

The second condition is an increased educational campaign on nutrition, coupled with free school lunches of good dietary standard.

Mr. Hopper declared, "If post-war plans included provisions for wage and salary levels which would bing all urban incomes up to the level of $1,600, and the volume of employment remained at approximately present levels, the demand for food in the Canadian market would exceed by a substantial amount the supply that was consumed in Canada in 1943.

"These increases required for urban families alone might exceed 100 to 125 million pounds of milk, 35 to 40 million pounds of meat, 4 to 5 million dozens of eggs, three-quarters of a million to one million pounds of cheese, and many millions of pounds of fruit and vegetables.

"These estimates are based on studies of the food habits of urban families. They do not represent the nutritional needs of these people."

Enlarging on the significance of these figures in terms of Canada's farming industry, Mr. Hopper said, "The increase in production of milk to provide additional quantities of fluid milk and cheese required to meet the **nutritional standard** would be more than 2,000,000 pounds annually.

400,000 Additional Cows

"With an average production of 5,000 pounds per cow, 400,000 additional dairy cows would be required. To feed these additional cows would require, at average yields, about 1,000,000 acres of pasture, about 300,000 acres of grain, 85,000 acres of corn for silage and 200,000 acres of hay."

Mr. Hopper concluded: "As Canada is a member of the international organization which has grown out of the United Nations conference, and as Canada is one of the great 'surplus' food producing countries, we must plan to produce enough food not only to supply that required for abundant health and efficiency of our own population, but also to assist, as far as possible, in implementing that part of the Atlantic Charter which refers to freedom of want for the whole human family. . . The implications of these objectives are vast and challenging."

ORIGIN OF "MULES"

The modern word "mules" for house slippers derives from the Sumerians who called their slippers "mulus."

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